

outstanding bacteriologist and clinician, discovered the organism of gonorrhoea. Indeed, the only name of first rank in the history of this branch of medical research which is not Jewish is that of Schaudinn, the Austrian who discovered the organism of syphilis.

Hardly less important than Ehrlich, though not so well-known to the outside world, was Jacob Henle—

the greatest German microscopic anatomist of his day, and one of the greatest anatomists of all time. It was he who first accurately described the cellular structure of the skin and of the tissues lining the intestines and other parts of the body: he first investigated the minute anatomy of the kidney: and his researches on the ligaments, the muscles, the viscera and the vascular nervous system were without number and were of epoch-making importance.

The most eminent of the great Virchow's disciples, without a doubt, was Julius Cohnheim, professor of pathology at Kiel, who in the course of his short life (he was 45 years old only at the time of his death) did work of immeasurable importance in the field of pathology. In opposition to his master's views, he established the fact that the essential feature in inflammation of any part of the body is the passage of white blood-cells through the walls of the vessels, the migration of these corpuscles being the origin of pus. This discovery initiated a revolution in pathology. Cohnheim was more-over one of the founders of experimental pathology in the modern sense by his transmission of

tuberculosis
to the cornea of the eye. As a teacher, too,
Cohnheim's
position was of the utmost importance,
among his pupils
being Ehrlich, as well as the great American
physicians,
Welch and Councilman.

In the comparatively new science of
endocrinology,
or the study of the internal glands, one of
the greatest